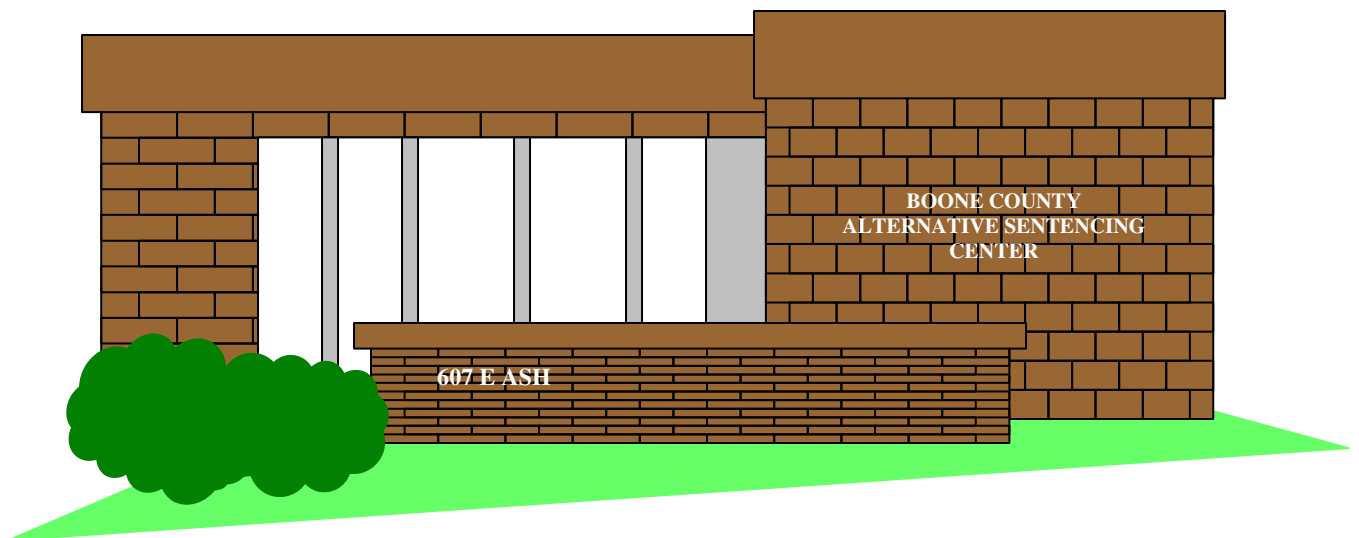




State of Missouri Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Court



Alternative Sentencing Courts 2010 Annual Report



13th Judicial Circuit Court Boone and Callaway Counties Alternative Sentencing Courts

Judges

┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌
Christine Carpenter
Circuit Judge, Division I
Boone County

Carol England
Associate Judge, Division VI
Callaway County

Treatment Court Administrators

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Michael Princivalli
Drug Court Administrator

Adrian Johnson
Reintegration Court Administrator

Stacey Langendoerfer
Mental Health Court Administrator

Stacey Langendoerfer
DWI Court Administrator

Administrative Staff

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Tynnetta Lee
Program Assistant

Mary Francis
Program Assistant

Cheli Haley
Secretary

Christopher Smith
Program Assistant

Ken Tucker
Program Assistant

Treatment Court Judges

Judge Christine Carpenter

Judge Christine Carpenter, Circuit Judge, Division I, was appointed to the court in 1999 and has been elected since then. Division I supervises Drug Court, DWI Court, Mental Health Court and Reintegration Court; and handles general civil and criminal dockets. Judge Carpenter is a graduate of the University of Missouri – Columbia School of Law, with an undergraduate degree from the University of Missouri – Columbia. Prior to appointment to the court, Judge Carpenter was in private practice. She is a member and faculty member of the National Drug Court Association.



A Message From Judge Carpenter

“The dual mission of the Boone County Alternative Sentencing programs is to enhance public safety while providing effective alternatives to incarceration. Compliant and appropriate behavior is recognized and rewarded, criminal thinking and continued failure to improve are also observed and graduated sanctions are imposed. The goal of the courts is to provide supervision as well as education, alcohol and drug abuse treatment, job training and other services to offenders who demonstrate a willingness to change.

When the first drug court session was held in Boone County in 1998 the program was very selective and provided basic alcohol and drug abuse treatment in conjunction with court supervision. The current Alternative Sentencing Programs include four different court programs tailored for different types of offenders and have grown to offer a wide range of services.

As the judge supervising these courts, I benefit from the expertise and input of law enforcement, prosecuting attorneys and defense lawyers, treatment counselors, probation officers, job training specialists, mental health counselors, teachers, family members, the AA and NA community, church leaders and other community organizations to implement the court supervision and structure each participant requires. The Alternative Sentencing Courts are truly a collaborative effort to make Boone County a safer and healthier place for all our citizens while addressing the needs of offenders who show they are willing to make changes in their lives which will give them the freedom to remain in the community.

As you review this report you will see data which indicates these programs are cost effective and the ratio of success is high. The people of Boone County are well served by the Alternative Sentencing Courts and we welcome you to visit our courts at any time and observe first hand how they work.”

Judge Carol England

Judge Carol England, Associate Circuit Judge, Division VI within the 13th Judicial Circuit. She was elected to that position and took office January 1, 2007. Division VI handles general civil and criminal dockets as well as small claims and probate matters. She serves on the bench in both Boone and Callaway counties. Judge England graduated from the University of Missouri School of Law and worked as an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in Callaway County prior to being elected Judge. She also serves as an adjunct faculty member for William Woods University in their legal studies department.



A Message From Judge England

“Callaway County’s alternative sentencing court is in its tenth year of working with felons with drug or alcohol addictions.

Our team uses the regular contact of the therapist and probation officer and the community knowledge of the judge, prosecuting attorney and law enforcement members to make sure each participant has the opportunity to succeed despite his or her addiction. As new circumstances present themselves, we are looking for new partners in the community to help our clients reach their goals of drug-free and sober lives.

Our graduates become an asset to the Callaway community as they are able to share their accounts of facing their addictions, progressing through the program and graduating with the knowledge of how better to deal with their problems.

Our program offers our participants more resources than any alternative in the system to righting their lives so they can be productive members of the community and their families.”

Treatment Courts

Alternative Sentencing

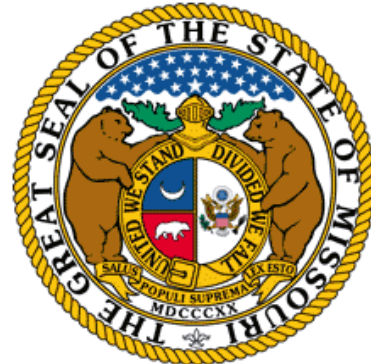
Alternative Sentencing Courts are treatment-based alternatives to prisons, detention centers, jails, and standard probation models. The criminal justice system works with treatment, law enforcement, and other community systems to provide an offender with the tools to get into recovery, stay in recovery, and lead a productive, crime-free life. Alternative Sentencing Courts intend to help a person change his or her life and to stop criminal activity by focusing on rehabilitation as opposed to punitive methods. Alternative Sentencing Courts are used for a variety of case types and molded to fit the circumstances of each defendant.

Participation in an Alternative Sentencing Court may be voluntary or ordered as a condition of probation. Participation includes regular court appearances before the Alternative Sentencing Judge. Treatment involves drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling and is provided by qualified agencies within the community. The defendant is also expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs and maintain regular attendance at 12-step meetings (Narcotics Anonymous or Alcoholics Anonymous). The length of the Alternative Sentencing Programs are determined by each participant's progress and is generally a minimum of one year and no longer than two years.

Currently, the 13th Judicial Circuit of Missouri offers four Alternative Sentencing Court Programs: Mental Health Court, DWI Court and Reintegration Court, which serve Boone County; and a Drug Court, which serves Boone County and Callaway County.

In December of 2007 the Alternative Sentencing Court Programs moved to a new location near the Boone County Courthouse at 607 E. Ash in Columbia, Missouri. The Boone County Alternative Sentencing Center is the headquarters for the Drug Court, DWI Court, Mental Health Court, and Reintegration Court Programs. Other agencies within the community that work with the court also have offices in the new center, as does the Domestic Assault Coordinator. This center brings together various services within the community in order to address the offender's unique needs and develop increased collaboration efforts to help ensure client success. The Boone County Alternative Sentencing Center provides clients with easy access to services at one centralized location.

In 1998 Missouri House Bill 1663 authorized each circuit court to establish drug courts that may dispose of alcohol and drug related cases.
(§§ 478.001-478.006, RSMo)



In 2000 Missouri House Bill 1403 established the Drug Courts Coordinating Commission to coordinate the allocation of resources to drug courts throughout the state.
(§478.009, RSMo)

Program Participation

Tracks

Participants can enter Alternative Sentencing Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea, post-plea, probation, and reentry/reintegration. The Drug Court and Mental Health Court generally only offer the pre-plea, post-plea, and probation tracks. Nearly all individuals who fall within the requirements for the re-entry track enter into the Reintegration Court. Some Reintegration Court participants may have an acute substance abuse or mental health problem and therefore can be transferred into either Drug Court or Mental Health Court.

Because the Reintegration Court does not serve Callaway County, Callaway County Drug Court continues to accept re-entry participants. Track designation does not change treatment within the program but can affect the participant's original charge, his or her time on probation, or his or her time incarcerated, depending on whether s/he completes the program successfully.

Unlike the other Alternative Sentencing Courts, DWI Court only accepts those with misdemeanor charges. Those that choose to participate in DWI Court enter within the probation track.

The **pre-plea** track is for first-time felony offenders. Individuals found eligible for this track are given the opportunity to participate in an Alternative Sentencing Court before entering a plea for their case. If a pre-plea participant successfully graduates from an Alternative Sentencing Court, the felony charge against them will be dropped. If they are unsuccessful, the legal proceedings will begin where they left off.

Post-plea participation is reserved for those defendants who would be eligible for the pre-plea track but the Prosecuting Attorney finds a pre-plea agreement unacceptable. Post-plea participants must first plead guilty to their charge before beginning Alternative Sentencing. If they are successful, the plea can be withdrawn and the charges can be dropped; if unsuccessful, the defendants will receive a pre-determined sentence, agreed upon beforehand by the defendant and attorneys.

Offenders who are currently on **probation**, or who will be sentenced to probation can be ordered to participate in Alternative Sentencing as a part of their probation requirements. If the Alternative Sentencing Program is not completed successfully, then the participant is violating probation and faces a revocation of his or her probation and possible incarceration. If the participant is successful, their time on probation may be shortened.

Re-entry participants are sentenced to Reintegration Court as a part of their probation immediately following their release from incarceration. Eligible candidates are exiting from the Department of Corrections after participating in a 120 days of shock incarceration or long-term treatment. Some changes were made to this Court in 2010 when Reintegration Court became the "OnTrack Program," and those exiting from long-term treatment at the Department of Corrections are no longer eligible for participation in the program.

Phases

A participant's progression through an Alternative Sentencing Court is often divided into three phases. During **Phase I** participants are expected to attend court weekly, attend any required treatment and 12-step meetings (a minimum of seven sessions per week), frequent meetings with their probation officer, engage in random drug testing and, if required, actively seek an AA or NA sponsor. During this time, participants and team members will become acquainted with each other and specific factors regarding client treatment, medical, educational, housing, and employment needs are assessed.

Once participants have successfully maintained all of the requirements of Phase I for a minimum of one month, they are moved into **Phase II**. In Phase II there is often a decrease in treatment requirements, probation officer visits, and court appearances. Participants are still required to participate in random drug testing, and if originally ordered, a minimum of two 12-step meetings per week with a sponsor. The treatment focus also shifts from obtaining sobriety towards relapse prevention. Most participants are expected to actively seek employment or enroll in educational programs while in this phase. As not all Alternative Sentencing Courts are identical, some programs require that participants complete 40 hours of community service or begin phase II over if they relapse.

Phase III, the final step of an Alternative Sentencing Court, focuses on preparing a continuing care plan for post-graduation. In addition to maintaining all court requirements, participants have a job, be enrolled in an educational program, or a combination of the two. Court dates are decreased to about once a month as participants prepare for graduation.



Court Appearances

Alternative Sentencing Court participants are required to appear in court on a regular basis. At each appearance, the judge is given a progress report prepared by the Alternative Sentencing Team regarding drug test results, attendance, participation in the program, and compliance. The Judge may ask the participant questions about his/her progress, and discuss any specific problems the participant may have. If doing well, the participant is encouraged to continue to work toward graduation. If not, the judge will discuss problems with the participant and Alternative Sentencing Team and determine further action.

Drug Testing

At entry, each participant is assigned a color for random drug testing. Every participant must call the hotline daily to determine if his or her color was selected for that day. When the participant's color is called, s/he has from 5:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. to submit a drug test. The judge will impose additional sanctions for failing to submit to a drug test. Additional testing may be required at the discretion of the Alternative Sentencing Team, and is required before and after traveling out of the county.

Participant Journals

Upon acceptance into an Alternative Sentencing Court, all participants are expected to keep a personal journal. The court gives a journal to each participant at their first court appearance and the judge provides a weekly topic for the journal entry. The purpose of the journal is to provide the judge with each participant's personal perception of Alternative Sentencing related topics, including personal problems of recovery, and short-term and long-term goals.

Treatment

An initial treatment plan is developed by the Alternative Sentencing Team following an overall assessment of a participant's education, employment history, housing situation, life skills, substance abuse, and mental health history. The plan serves as a guide for the initial treatment phase. The plan is maintained by the Alternative Sentencing Team and updated as the participant progresses through the program.

Participation in counseling is required as part of the Alternative Sentencing Program. The treatment team assesses the level and intensity of treatment that best meets a participant's needs. A recommendation is made to the Alternative Sentencing Judge indicating whether the client should receive detoxification, residential or outpatient treatment. If not admitted to a residential treatment program, an outpatient program is developed tailored to each participant's individual needs. The outpatient plan can include both individual and group therapy. Attendance at counseling sessions is reported to the judge as part of the participant's progress report.

Attendance might be required at 12-step meetings such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous. If required, the minimum attendance requirement is two meetings per week. Attendance is an important part of the recovery process that helps familiarize the participant with the 12-step philosophy, and develop levels of trust to learn and create social bonds with others in

recovery. Participants must provide proof of attendance to their probation officer prior to each court appearance.

Incentives

The Alternative Sentencing Team may adjust a participant's treatment plan to reflect the client's success in the program. The client may come to court less often, treatment groups may be reduced as the client graduates from the groups, and contact with his or her probation officer may be scaled back. Successful completion of the Alternative Sentencing Court program may result in dismissed charges, shorter probation terms or reduced sentencing.

Court Transfers Among Treatment Courts

In some instances, once a participant begins treatment it becomes clear that one of the other Alternative Sentencing Courts might be more appropriate. If the other Alternative Sentencing Court finds the individual acceptable and the participant wishes to switch programs, s/he will be transferred from one Alternative Sentencing Court into another. Participants can choose to remain in their original court; however, the impetus to screen for another court is generally because they are not doing well and may face termination. Because each court is structured similarly, transitioning from one program to another is relatively seamless.

Sanctions and Termination

The following violations may result in program sanctions: missing appointments; warrants and/or new arrest, missing or testing positive on drug tests, demonstrating a lack of program response by failing to cooperate with the program, and violence or threats of violence directed at the Alternative Sentencing team or others. Sanctions can include increased court appearances, additional meetings with treatment providers and/or probation officers, additional community service, incarceration, or termination from the program. The Alternative Sentencing Court Judge makes the final decisions regarding sanctions and termination from the program.

Graduation

Of the four courts offered, only Drug Court and Mental Health Court hold graduations for their participants. Graduations are held every March, June, September, and December. To be eligible for graduation, a participant must have satisfactory attendance at all treatment, probation, court, and 12-step meetings. Graduation candidates also meet with their counselor to verify, discuss, and reinforce their continuing recovery plan. They are also required to complete a graduation essay in which they discuss key concepts of recovery and sobriety as well as their opinions of the program.

Certificate of Completion

*This certifies that you have
completed the Alternative
Sentencing Court Program.*

Judge and Administrator

Alternative Sentencing Team Members

Team Members

The Alternative Sentencing Team is comprised of members from the judicial system, law enforcement, local treatment providers, and various support agencies around the community. The Alternative Sentencing Team meets every week before each Alternative Sentencing Court to discuss program participants. This allows for increased communication within the Alternative Sentencing Team which in turn bolsters the effectiveness of the program's holistic approach to crime prevention and rehabilitation, provides additional validity to the decisions made by the Alternative Sentencing Team and judge regarding participants, and helps to verify each client's progress.

Judge Christine Carpenter
Boone County, Division I

Judge Carol England
Callaway County, Division VI

Michael Princivalli
Treatment Court Administrator
Boone and Callaway Drug Courts

Adrian Johnson
Treatment Court Administrator
Reintegration Court

Stacey Langendoerfer
Treatment Court Administrator
Mental Health Court

Stacey Langendoerfer
Treatment Court Administrator
DWI Court

Law Enforcement
Columbia Police Dept.
Boone County Sheriff
Probation and Parole
Reality House

Treatment
Burrell Behavioral Health
Family Resource Center
PMI House
McCambridge Center
Daybreak and New Horizons

Community Support
Job Point
Columbia Housing Authority
Behavioral Health Concepts

Prosecuting Attorneys

Defense Attorneys

Alternative Sentencing Center

Boone County Alternative Sentencing Center

In December 2007, the Alternative Sentencing Courts moved to the Boone County Alternative Sentencing Center near the courthouse. The center houses all four treatment courts in order to provide participants with easy access to a wide range of social services at one centralized location. In addition to the classes and other programs that began being offered to treatment court participants in 2009, probation officer meetings and drug testing also became available in 2010. Listed below are brief explanations of each.

❖ Comprehensive Human Services

The mission of Comprehensive Human Services, Inc. (True North) is to provide a safe environment by educating, empowering, and advocating for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Each month True North holds a “Healthy Relationships” class at the Alternative Sentencing Center for treatment court participants. The class offers group support and educates those attending on the nature and dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault.

❖ Moral Reconciliation Therapy

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a unique, cognitive-behavioral treatment system often used by treatment courts. MRT® focuses systematically on seven basic treatment issues: confrontation of beliefs; attitudes and behaviors; assessment of current relationships; reinforcement of positive behavior and habits; positive identity formation; enhancement of self-concept; decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance; and development of higher stages of moral reasoning. Research shows MRT treatment leads to lower recidivism, improvements in personality variables, and enhanced treatment compliance. Moral Reconciliation Therapy is held three times a week at the Alternative Sentencing Center.

❖ RAIN-Central Missouri

Through compelling teaching tools and compassionate care, Rain helps communities throughout Missouri greatly reduce or lessen the destructive impact of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV, Hepatitis C and other life-threatening conditions. Classes are held twice a month at the Alternative Sentencing Center and focus on self-esteem, responsible choices, and the realities of coping and living with sexually transmitted diseases.

❖ Mid-Missouri Crisis Intervention Team Program

The Mid-Missouri Crisis Intervention Team focuses on diverting individuals with mental illness to the mental health system and treatment rather than sending them to jail or

returning them to the streets. When a mental health crisis is identified, CIT officers are quickly dispatched to the scene. The team is mostly made of volunteer law enforcement officers from the City of Columbia Police Department, Boone County Sheriff's Department, and University of Missouri Police Department. These volunteer officers receive training on topics such as: overview of mental illness, medication management and identification, de-escalation techniques, police suicide and suicide by cop, family and consumer panels, site visits, cultural diversity, etc. The program is designed to not only help individuals with mental illness receive treatment, but also to provide officers with efficient turn around time and return them to normal patrol duties.

❖ Alternative Sentencing Drug Testing Center

On June 9, 2010, the Alternative Sentencing Drug Testing Center opened its doors offering a convenient, centrally located drug testing site for use by all treatment court participants. The Drug Testing Center is open every day of the week and is located in the basement of the Alternative Sentencing Center. A total of 2,330 samples were collected for drug testing in 2010, and an average of 49 female participants and 284 male participants used the Center each month.

❖ Board of Probation and Parole

The Board of Probation and Parole governs the release of offenders from confinement in the Division of Adult Institutions by means of parole or conditional release. With the exception of DWI Court, all treatment court participants are assigned a probation officer as a condition of their probation. As members of the treatment court teams, the probation officers help address each offender's specific needs, ultimately reducing risk and improving success under supervision. There are five probation officers who work with the Boone County treatment courts and one probation officer who works with the Callaway County Drug Court. In 2010, the Boone County Drug Court probation officers began meeting their clients at the Alternative Sentencing Center two days of the week.

Drug Court History

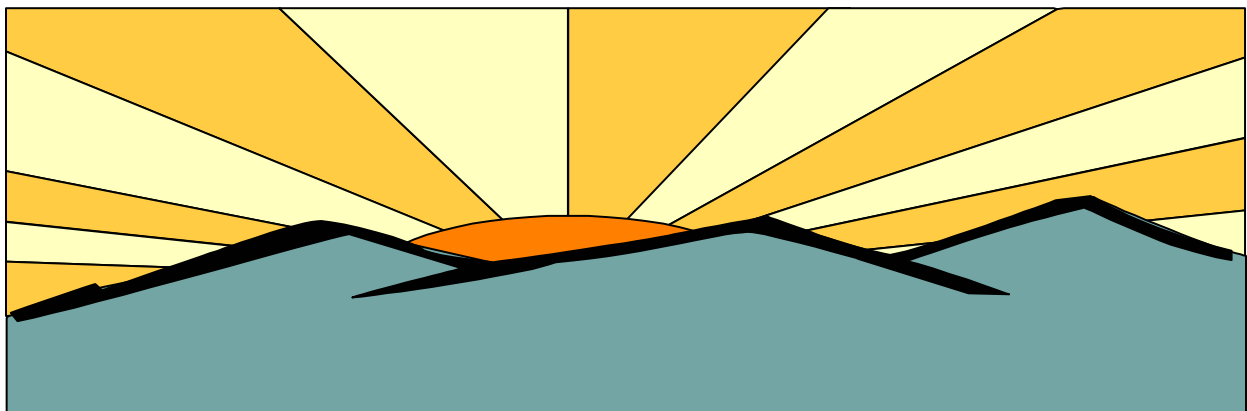
The Boone County Drug Court was established in 1998 based on the original drug court model, which was a simple diversion program. Participants were usually first time offenders, without violent charges, dealing, or weapons offenses or a violent history. Participants were diagnosed with alcohol or drug addiction, but heroin or methamphetamine users were excluded.

Since that time, Drug Court has been expanded to include many offenders who were not eligible for the original program. Several different tracks have been established, which make the program more inclusive, offering the opportunity of substance abuse treatment, reduced sentences, reduced probation time or the dismissal of charges to a wider spectrum of offenders.

There are currently four tracks within the Drug Court Program. The Diversion Drug Court Program, which accepts first time felony offenders with a substance abuse problem, was established in January 1998. Over time, the diversion track has developed two sub-tracks, pre-plea and post-plea.

The second program is Probation Drug Court, which accepts substance-abusing offenders who are not eligible for Diversion Drug Court due to the nature of the crime or previous felony convictions, but who would not receive prison time for the new conviction. The Probation Drug Court held its first hearing in October 1999.

The third program, Re-entry Drug Court, accepts those felony offenders who have a substance abuse addiction problem and have been convicted, incarcerated, and who have successfully completed an institutional substance abuse treatment program, the 120-day shock program, or are being released early to probation. The first hearing of the Re-entry Drug Court was held in September 1999. In July 2007, the Boone County Alternative Sentencing Program added a Reintegration Court that specifically deals with the Drug Court re-entry population. Therefore, defendants who were once eligible for the Drug Court Reentry Program are now placed in Reintegration Court. Because the Reintegration Court does not serve Callaway County, Callaway County Drug Court continues to accept re-entry participants.

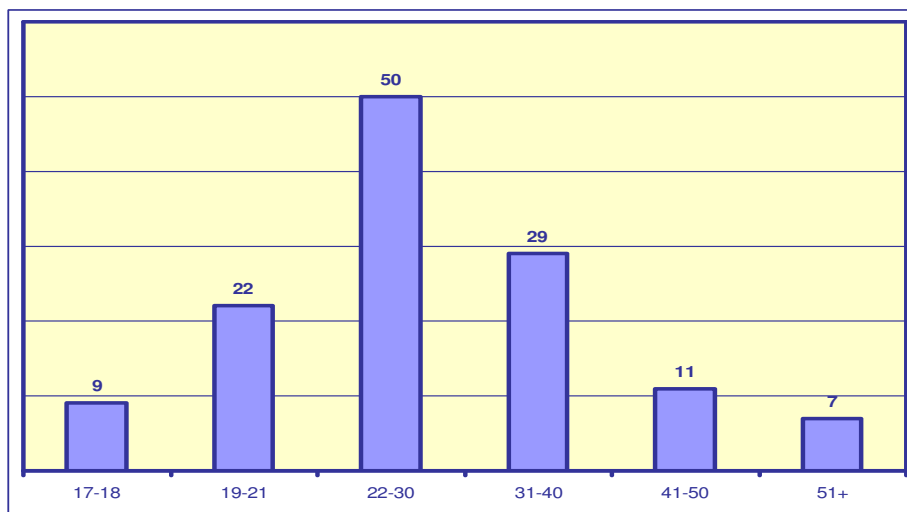
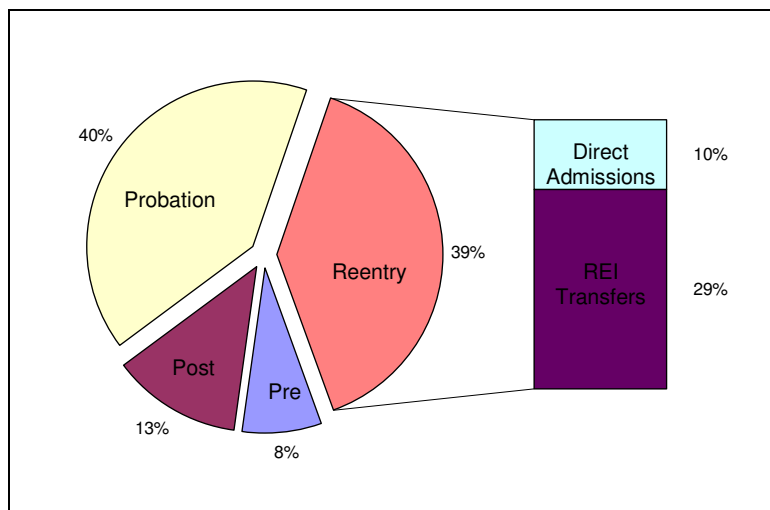


Drug Court

Admission Data

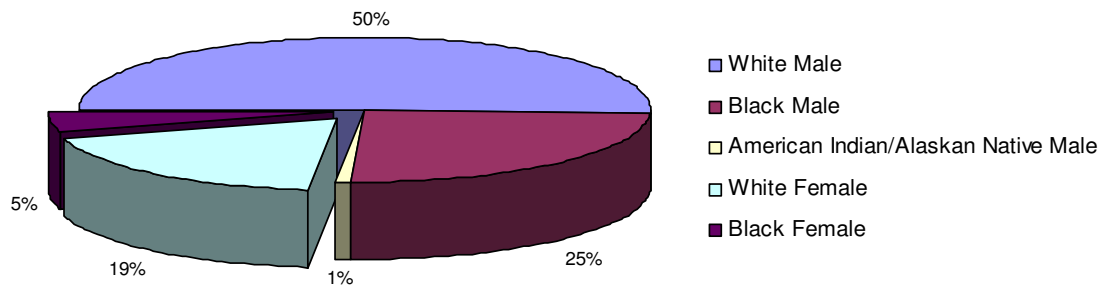
Drug Court admitted 128 new participants in 2010. Twelve of these new participants entered in Callaway County and 116 entered in Boone County. Drug Court admissions are divided into four tracks. Ten were admitted into the pre-plea track and 16 into the post-plea track. Should these participants successfully complete the program, the charges against them will likely be dropped. Probation track admissions usually make up the largest number of admissions, but in November of 2010

Reintegration Court lost funding and caused Re-entry track admissions to grow significantly. Reintegration Court participants who were not eligible for graduation were transferred to Drug Court, and individuals coming out of prison that would normally have been in Reintegration Court were admitted directly into Drug Court. The final count for these two tracks was 52 probation track admissions and 50 re-entry track admissions.



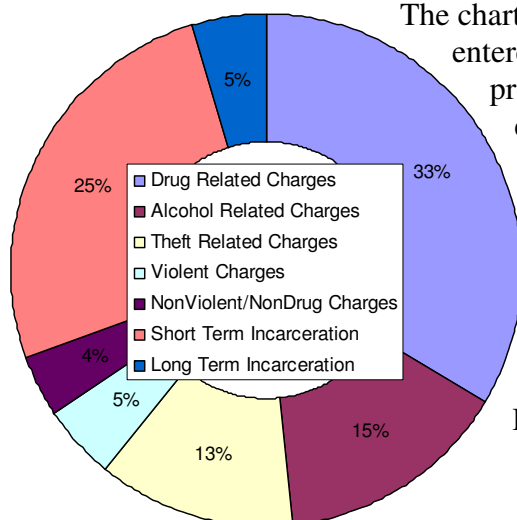
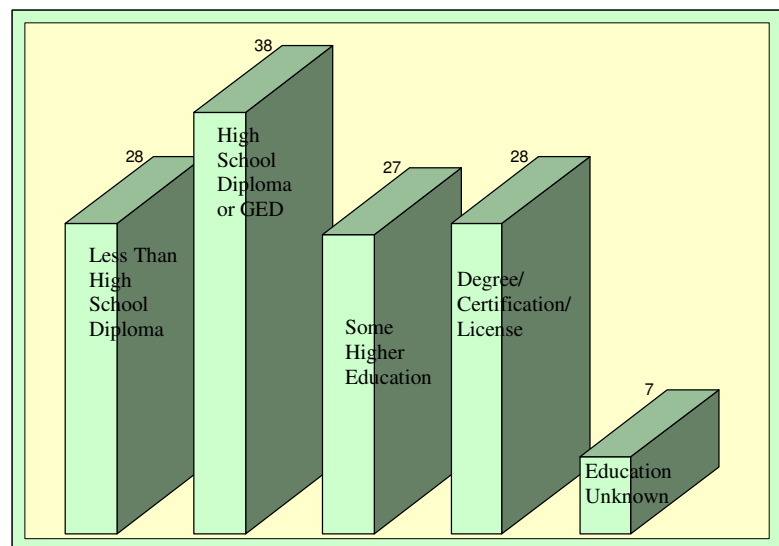
In 2010, Drug Court admissions spanned between the ages of 17 and 65. The chart to the left groups the participants into six age brackets. The top of each bar reflects the number of participants in that age bracket. At 39 percent, the largest group was the 22-30 age bracket.

As in the past, males continue to be admitted into Drug Court in larger numbers than females. Of the 128 participants admitted, 98 were male and 30 were female.



There were 89 white men and women, 38 black men and women, and one American Indian/Alaskan Native admitted to Drug Court in 2010. Percentages can be seen on the chart above.

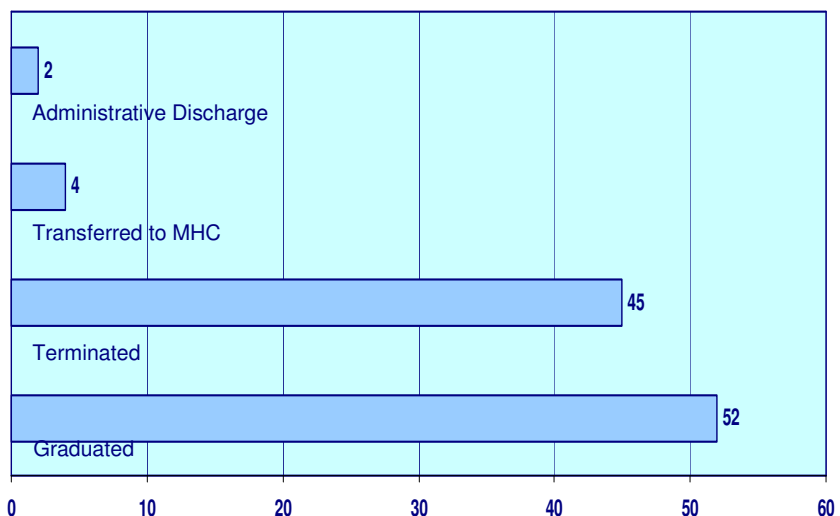
Twenty-two percent of admissions had less than a high school education, and 30 percent of the participants had earned a high school diploma or equivalent prior to being admitted into Drug Court. Twenty-one percent of the participants had received some higher education but did not fit in the Degree/Certification/License category, which was 22 percent of the admissions. The actual number of participants in each category can be seen at the top of each bar on the chart to the right.



The chart to the left shows the charges of the participants that entered Drug Court through the pre-plea, post-plea, and probation tracks, and also the sentences of those that entered through the re-entry track. As you can see not all charges must be drug and alcohol related in order to participate in the program. However, at 33 percent the majority participating in the program have been charged with drug related offenses. The next largest category is from the re-entry track. Those admitted into the program after successfully completing 120 days of shock incarceration made up 25 percent of the Drug Court participants in 2010.

Discharge Data

In 2010 Drug Court saw 103 participants leave the program. Discharge data is categorized into four groups. A participant can exit Drug Court by graduating, being terminated, receiving



administrative discharge, or transferring to another treatment court.

Fifty percent of the participants were able to successfully complete the program. Forty-four of them were Boone County Drug Court graduates and eight were Callaway County Drug Court graduates.

Forty-four percent of the Drug Court participants were unable to successfully complete the program and were terminated. Four percent of the participants transferred after being screened and accepted into Mental Health Court. The other two percent were administratively discharged and exited the program without negative consequences.

Mentor Drug Court

Congratulations to the Boone County Drug Court Team for their outstanding accomplishment! On September 22, 2010, the National Drug Court Institute and Bureau of Justice Assistance presented the Court with an award for becoming a Mentor Drug Court. Drug court teams from around the nation now have an open invitation to come and observe the Boone County Drug Court during staffing and court. This mentorship expires after three years.

(Team members from left to right: Mike Hayes, Judge Carpenter, Dennis Winfrey, Amanda Douglass, Bob Keith, Andy Thomas, Malinda Gee, Sarah Gonzalez, Robert Brubeck, Stephen Murrell, Robert Harrison, Stephanie Morrell, Michael Princivalli.)

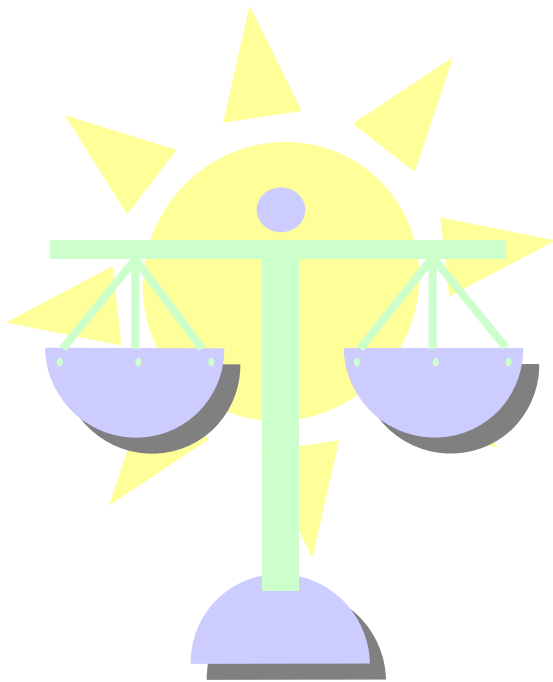


Mental Health Court History

On April 22, 2003, Boone County established a Mental Health Court to serve the special needs of persons with mental illness who appear as defendants in criminal cases. In the regular court system defendants often interact with a number of different defense attorneys, prosecutors, and judges, all for the same case. This approach creates barriers that prevent the justice system from identifying and addressing the unique needs of the mentally ill offender, and from addressing the issues that led to the defendant's criminal charges. Mentally ill offenders under the previous system often spent unnecessary time in jail and, lacking access to mental health treatment services, often became repeat offenders.

The Mental Health Court program is a supervised, comprehensive treatment program for non-violent misdemeanor and felony offenders who require mental health treatment. The program includes regular court appearances, drug testing, and individual and group counseling.

In Missouri, as in other states, deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill from state institutions has led to increased instances of this population being found in the criminal justice system. Mental Health Courts were developed to deal with this special population.



Boone County's Mental Health Court was established in response to the increasing numbers of mentally ill persons found in the local jail population. At the same time, Judge Christine Carpenter recognized the challenges by substance-abusing offenders with mental illness as a co-occurring disorder through her experience presiding over Boone County's Drug Court.

In April 2003, Boone County established a Mental Health Court. To better serve the community by reducing criminalization of persons with mental illness, and promoting an integrated treatment program. The first docket consisted of two participants.

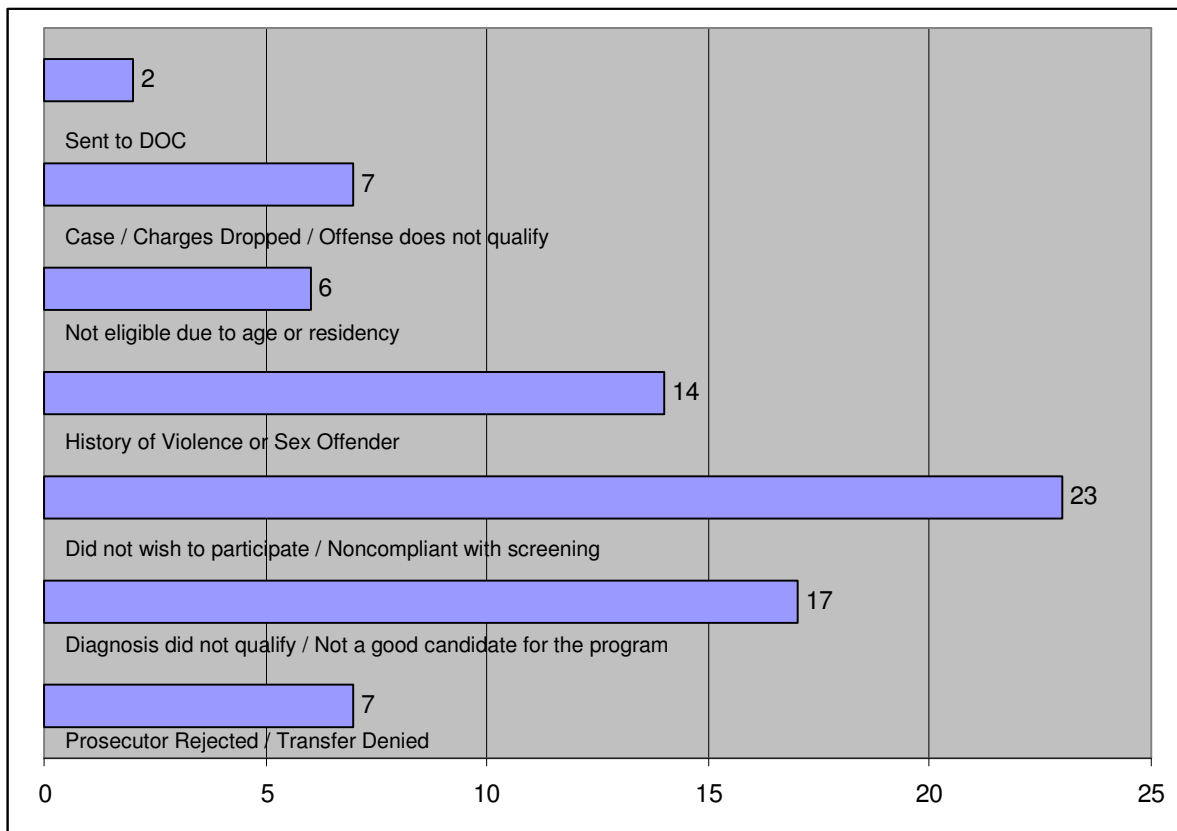
The Mental Health Court received its initial funding, and continues to be sustained, with the help of Boone County's special law enforcement tax, Proposition "L." An additional grant from the Bureau of Justice

Administration was also available for two years, and was extended through November 2006. Other services that are provided by Mental Health Court are paid by a variety of sources: the participant's private insurance, participant's Medicaid and the Missouri Department of Mental Health.

Mental Health Court

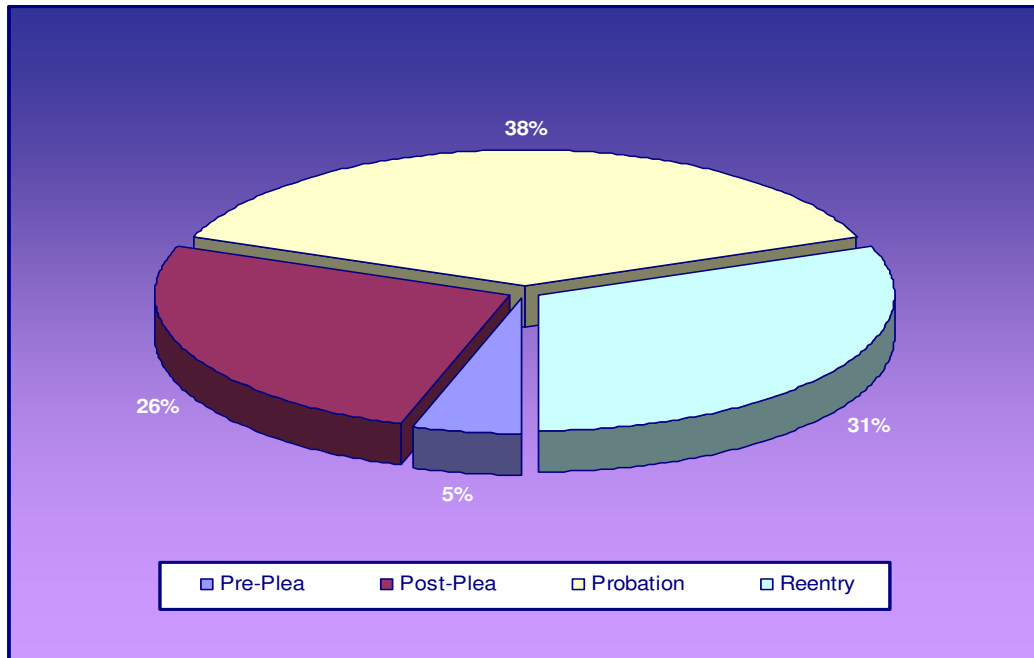
Referral Data

There were 123 individuals referred to Mental Health Court in 2010. Since referrals are accepted from all sources it is common to have a large number of individuals referred each year. Seventy-six were not admitted into the program. Below the referrals have been grouped into seven categories offering a brief explanation as to why individuals were not admitted. Some were found to be ineligible for admission and others choose to not participate in the program. The largest category had 23 referrals. Those individuals either did not want to participate or were not compliant during screening. Seventeen referrals were found ineligible because they did not have a qualifying diagnosis or the Mental Health Court team felt they would not be a good candidate for the program. Individuals that have a history of violence or have sex offender charges are also not eligible. It is possible for the charges in a case to be reduced or dropped by the prosecutor causing the program to no longer be available to the offender. The prosecutor or treatment court judge can also reject a referral. These two categories each contained seven referrals. There were six individuals not eligible for Mental Health Court because they were not an adult or not a resident of Boone County. And finally, the last category shows that two of the referrals were sent to the Department of Corrections and, therefore, not available to participate in the program.

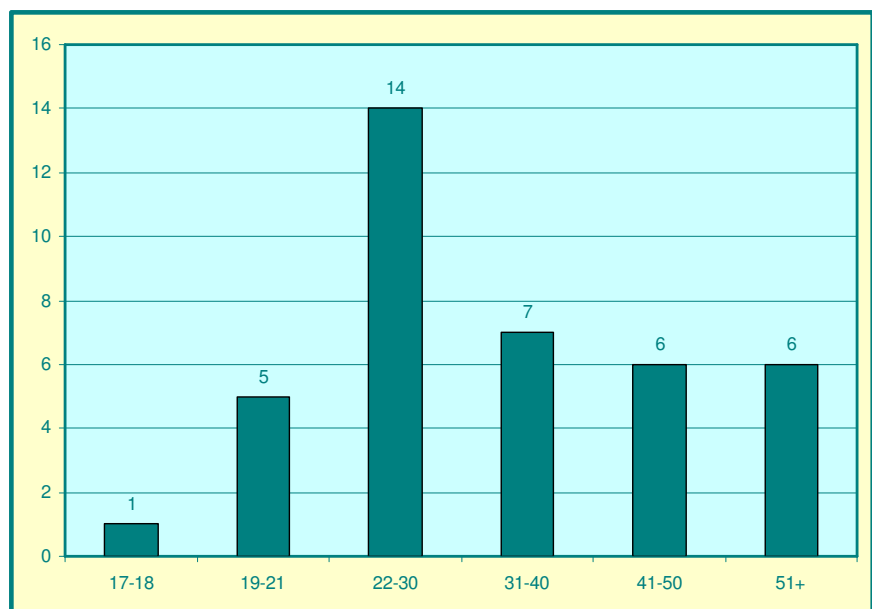


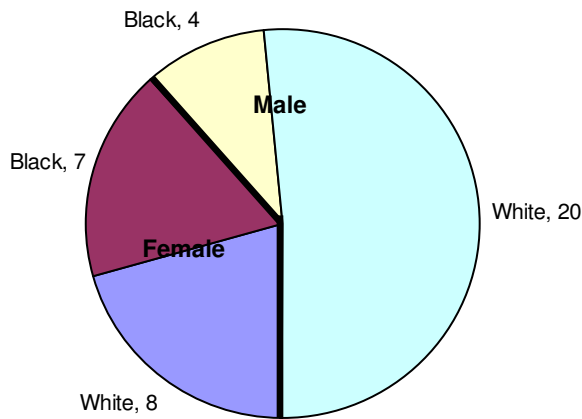
Admission Data

Mental Health Court admitted 39 new participants in 2010. The chart below shows that most of these individuals entered the probation track as a condition of their probation, and the smallest number of admissions entered the pre-plea track. Nearly an equal portion of the new participants were placed in the post-plea and re-entry tracks.



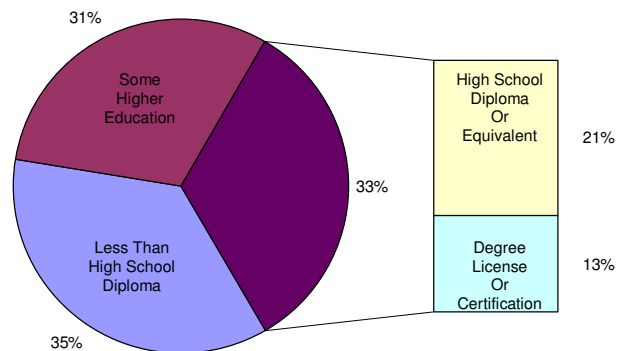
The ages represented for Mental Health Court in 2010, were 17 through 57. The bar chart shows admissions data divided into six age brackets. The number at the top of each bar reveals the number of new participants within that age bracket. Most of the participants were between the ages of 22 and 30.





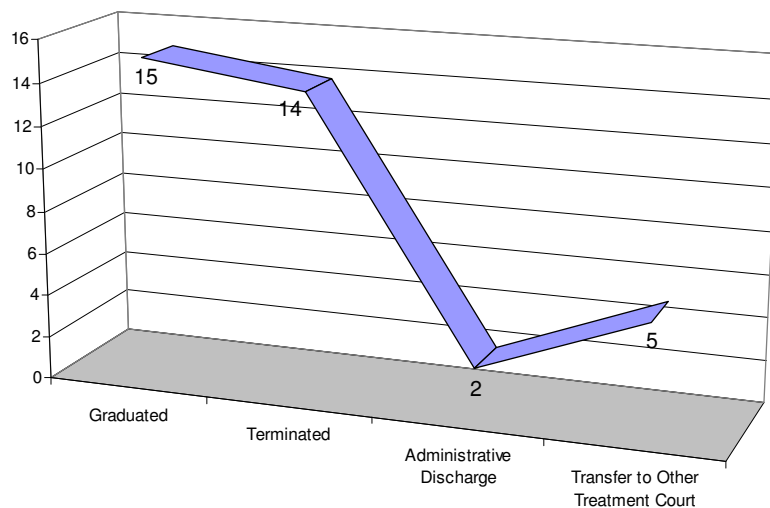
For the first time since Mental Health Court began in 2003, a larger number of males entered the program than females. In 2010, 24 males and 15 females were admitted. Only two races were represented. Admissions included 11 participants who were black and 28 participants who were white. Nearly an equal portion of black and white females were admitted. There was, however, a large gap between the black and white males.

The smallest two categories made up 33 percent of the participants admitted to Mental Health Court. There were eight in the High School Diploma or Equivalent category and five in the Degree/License/Certification category. Those that had not completed their high school education or had begun to work toward a higher education made up the other two categories. Twelve individuals had some higher education and 14 had less than a high school education.



Discharge Data

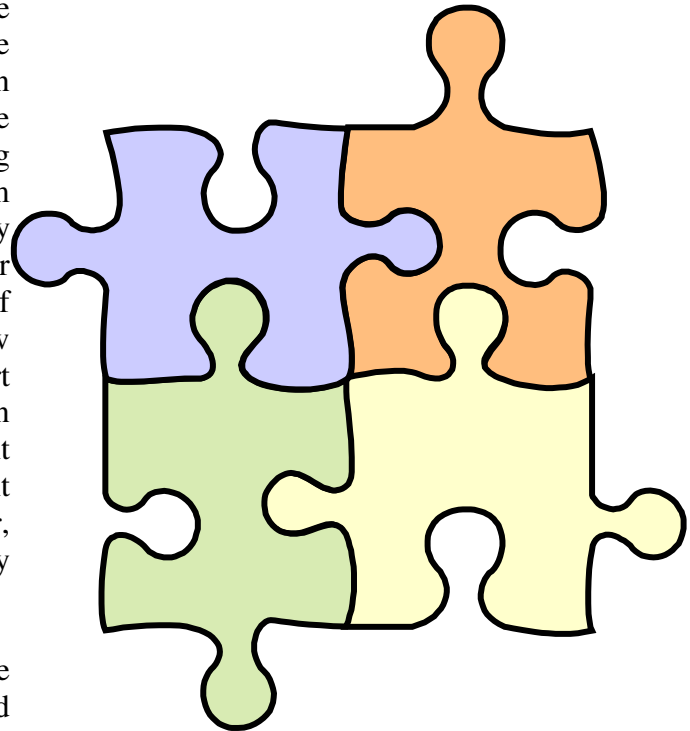
Thirty-six participants were discharged from Mental Health Court in 2010. Fifteen of these participants successfully completed the program and graduated from Mental Health Court.



Fourteen were unsuccessful and were terminated. There are two other methods of exit: transfer to another treatment court or administrative discharge. The chart to the left shows that five participants were screened and accepted by another treatment court. Two participants were administratively discharged and exited the program without negative consequences.

Reintegration Court History

July 12, 2007, Boone County, Jackson County and St. Charles County were selected by the Supreme Court of Missouri to establish pilot programs for offenders returning to the community from the Department of Corrections (DOC). In 2010, Boone County was awarded a federal OnTrack Program grant to continue the Reintegration Court, now referred to as the “OnTrack Program.” The pilot Reintegration Court stopped on November 18, 2010, and the OnTrack Program will begin taking participants in 2011. All offenders from Boone County who are released from 120 day shock incarceration under section 559.115, or long term treatment under section 217.785 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, are now supervised through the Reintegration Court Team. The team includes the judge, probation officer, court coordinator, law enforcement representative, mental health treatment providers, substance abuse treatment provider, employment specialist, and housing authority representative.



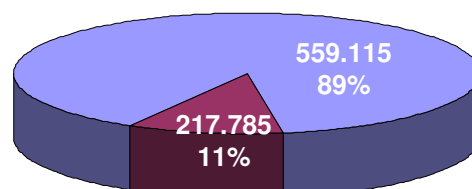
The goal of the program is to provide continued support and supervision of released offenders in the hope of reducing probation revocation and recidivism. Emphasis is placed on housing, employment or education, mental health and/or substance abuse treatment, and transportation.

Upon receiving the 559 report from DOC, the sentencing judge will make the decision to release the offender on probation. If the offender returns to Boone County, s/he will be transported by DOC to Reality House. This is usually done on a Tuesday, allowing time for the Reintegration Court Administrator to meet with the probationer, review the home plan and provide information about the program. The probationer will appear in Reintegration Court on Thursday afternoon where the judge will accept them into the program, order release from Reality House to approved home plans and further explain the expectations of the court. The court meets every Thursday. Each probationer’s frequency of appearances will be determined by their readiness to re-integrate into the community. GED classes, job training, job counseling, transportation assistance, housing referrals, treatment options, health and medication needs may all be addressed by the Reintegration Court.

Reintegration Court

Admission Data

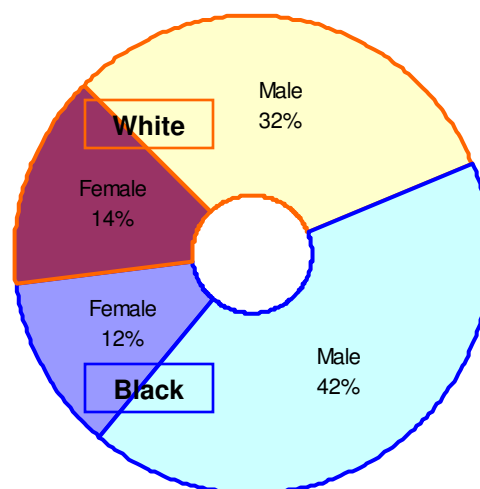
Reintegration Court admitted 76 new participants before the program came to an end on November 18, 2010. The majority of these offenders were admitted into the program after being released from 120 day shock incarceration under section 559.115, RSMo. There were only nine that were admitted after completing long term treatment under section 217.785, RSMo.

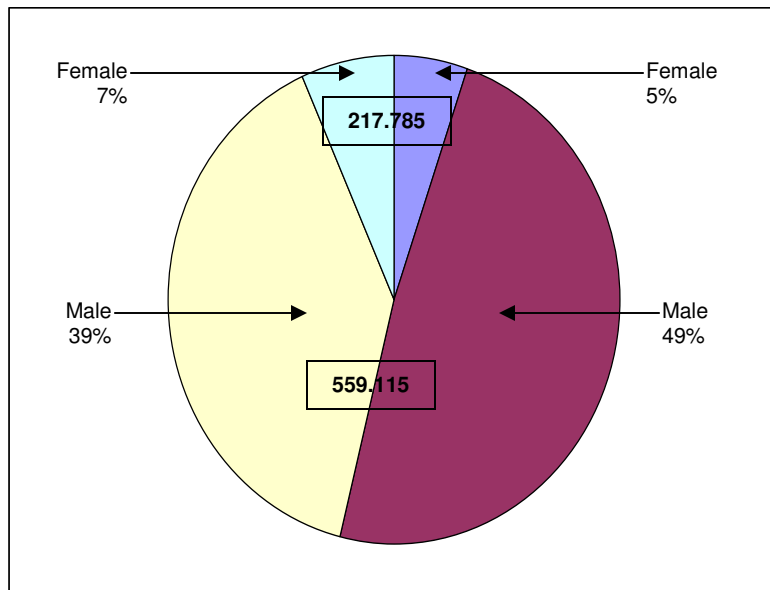


	2008	2009	2010
17-18	4	0	2
19-21	11	4	13
22-30	29	28	21
31-40	16	15	15
41-50	21	14	17
51+	5	3	8

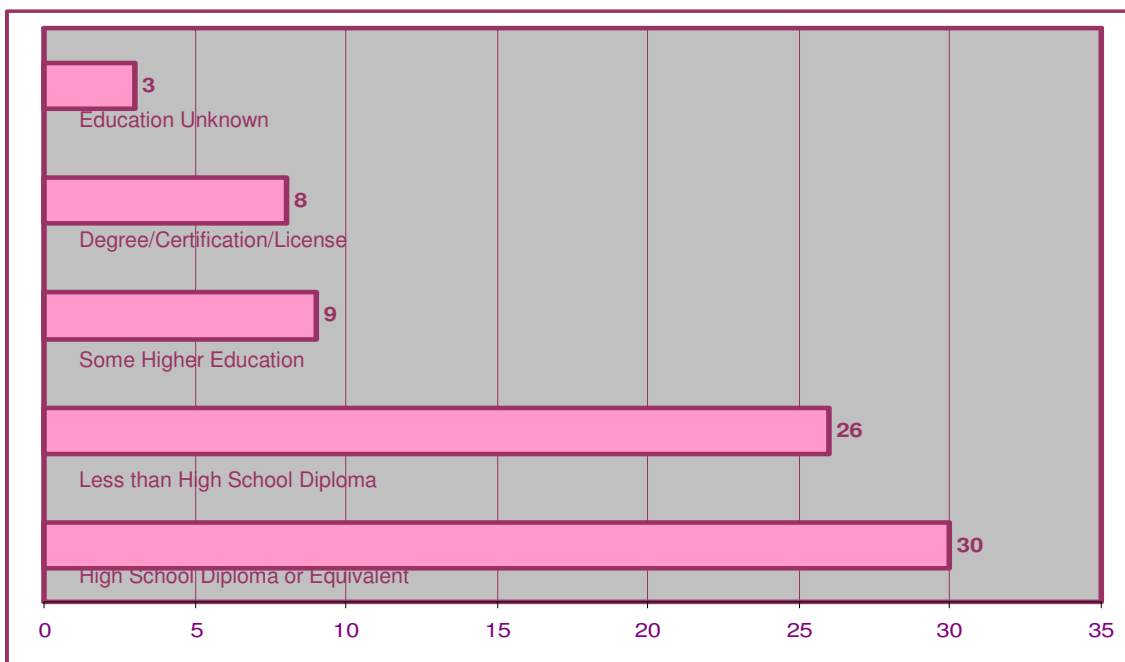
In 2010 admissions ranged between the ages of 18 and 67. As in years past, the 22-30 age bracket continues to be the largest. The table to the left shows the number of participants in each age bracket from the first year of Reintegration Court to the last.

For the first time since Reintegration Court began, the court admitted more people who were black than people who were white. In 2010, 9 black females and 32 black males who were admitted to the program. All of the black female participants were released from shock incarceration. The black male participants were released from both shock incarceration and long term treatment.





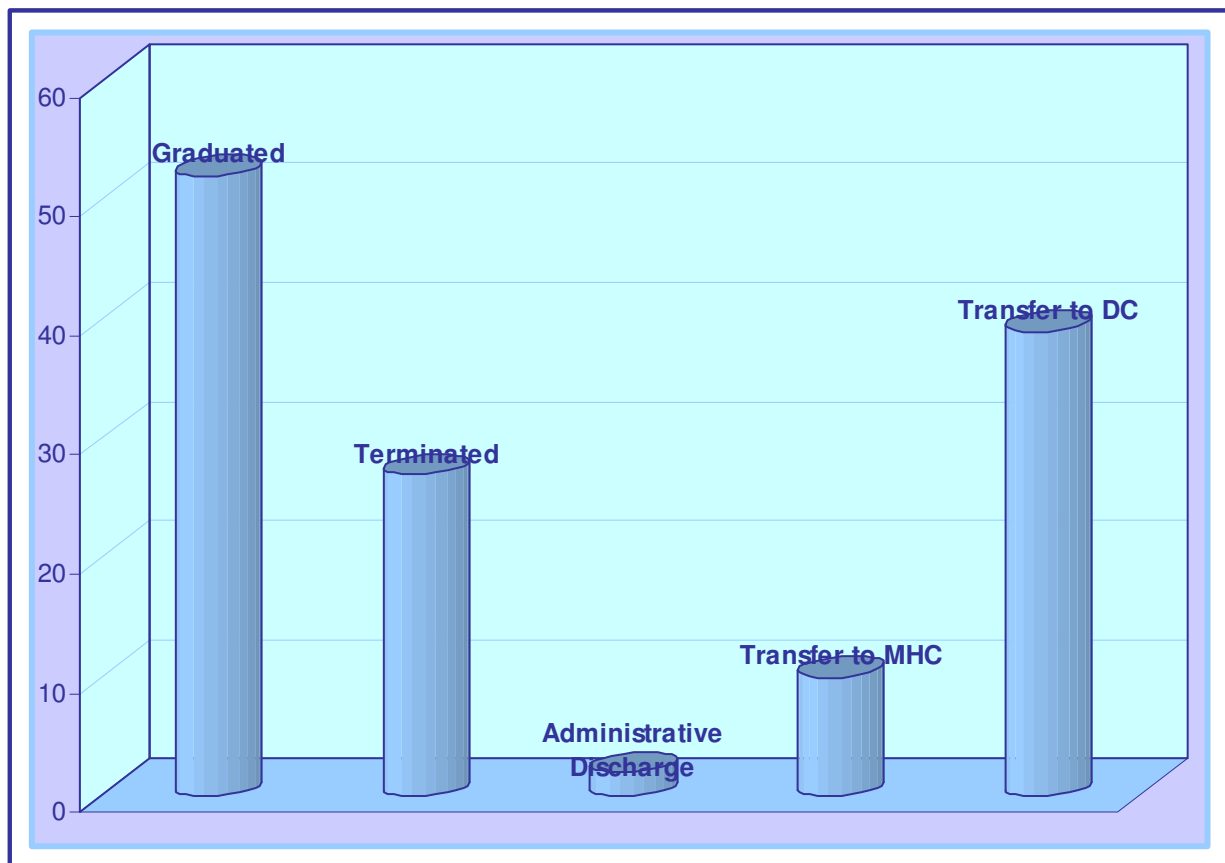
On the chart you can see that 28 were released from shock incarceration, a much larger number than the four that had been released from long term treatment. This was also true for the white male participants. Of the 24 white males admitted to Reintegration Court in 2010, 20 had been released from shock incarceration and only 4 had been released from long term treatment. The white females had one offender come into the program after completing long term treatment and ten after completing shock incarceration.



Offenders without a high school diploma or equivalent participate in Adult Basic Education classes while in the Department of Corrections. After incarceration the effort to further an offender's education continued while under the supervision of the Reintegration Court. In 2010, 26 offenders came out of incarceration with less than a high school education. The majority of the Reintegration Court participants admitted had a high school diploma or equivalent. Nine had some higher education or technical training, but eight had received a degree, license, or certification, a much larger number than has ever been reported for this category. There were only three in the "Education Unknown" category.

Discharge Date

Since 2007 all eligible offenders released from 120 day shock incarceration under section 559.115 or long term treatment under section 217.785 have been supervised by the Reintegration Court Team during their first year of probation. In 2010, Reintegration Court successfully reintegrated 52 participants into the community. Twenty-seven participants were unsuccessful and terminated from the program. These offenders were then scheduled for a probation violation hearing. Two participants were administratively discharged and will also return before the judge. After a careful screening process 10 participants transferred to Mental Health Court. And finally, 39 transferred to the Reentry Track of Drug Court to finish out the program after Reintegration Court came to an end on November 18, 2010.



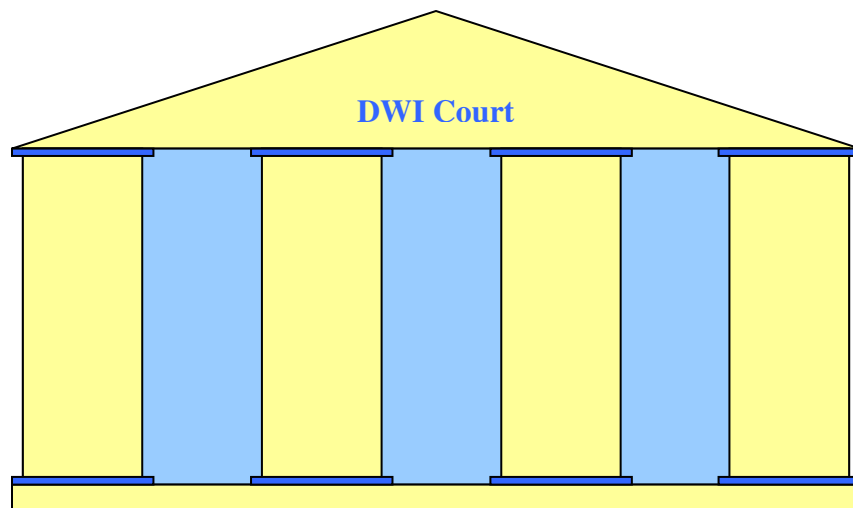
DWI Court History

On March 18, 2010, DWI Court held its first court appearance in Boone County. DWI Court is a court-supervised program which accepts post plea DWI prior offenders. The program is voluntary and is part of the terms of an individual's probation. The DWI Court Program was developed to enhance the public's safety by providing a judicially supervised regimen of treatment to substance dependent offenders convicted of Driving While Impaired. The goal of the program is to return sober, law-abiding citizens back to the community and thereby close the "revolving door" of the criminal justice system to persons who would otherwise be likely to re-offend and pose a significant danger to the community.

Eligibility for the program is determined by reviewing an individual's history. Criminal activity, substance abuse and addiction history, driving record, license revocations, probation history, co-occurring diagnosis, residency, age and suitability for the program is all taken into consideration when screening an individual who has been referred to the program. To be eligible the individual must have been determined to require substance abuse treatment and be a misdemeanor offender.

By taking part in the DWI Court program, participants gain access to a variety of comprehensive services that can help them turn their lives around. Participants are required to attend regular court appearances before the DWI Court Judge, and also participate in treatment such as drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling. The participant is also expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs and maintain regular attendance at 12-step meetings. The length of the Drug Court Program is determined by each participant's progress and is a minimum of one year with a maximum of two years.

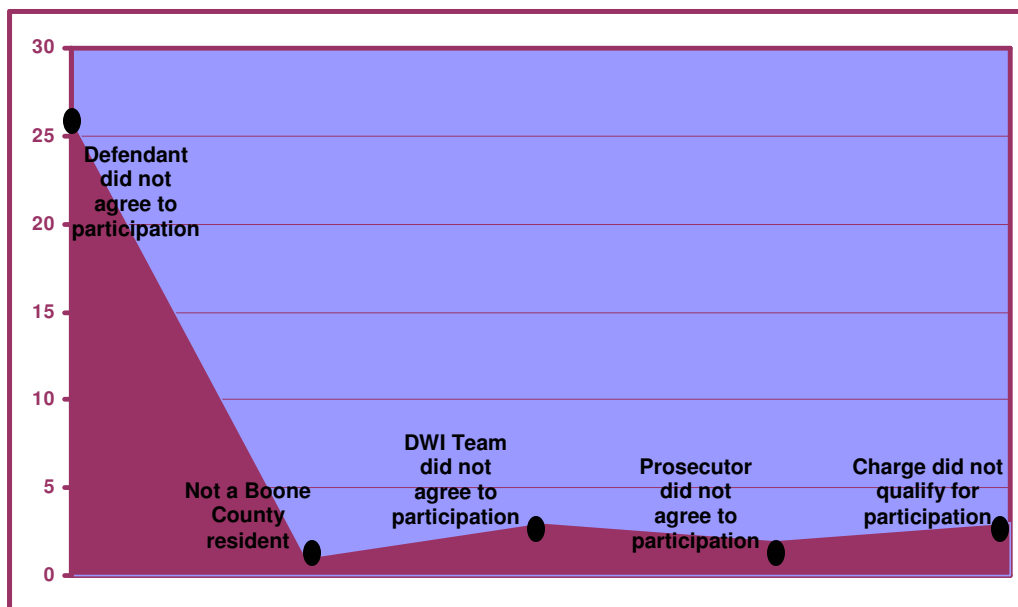
DWI Court benefits not only the individuals who are diverted into alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs and have the opportunity to change their lives, but also the community which benefits from increased public safety. DWI Court is an effective alternative to incarceration, costing less than traditional jail time.



DWI Court

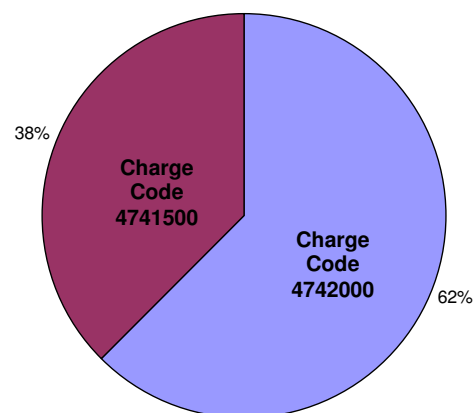
Referral Data

There were 65 individuals referred to DWI Court in 2010. Thirty-four of the individuals referred were not admitted into the program. The primary reason for nonadmission was that 26 of the individuals said they were not interested in participating in the program. There were three individuals with a charge that did not qualify them for participating in the program and another three that the DWI Team decided would not be good candidates for the program. Two of the referred individuals were found to not eligible since the Prosecuting Attorney did not agree to their participation in the program, and one was found to not be eligible because that person did not reside in Boone County.

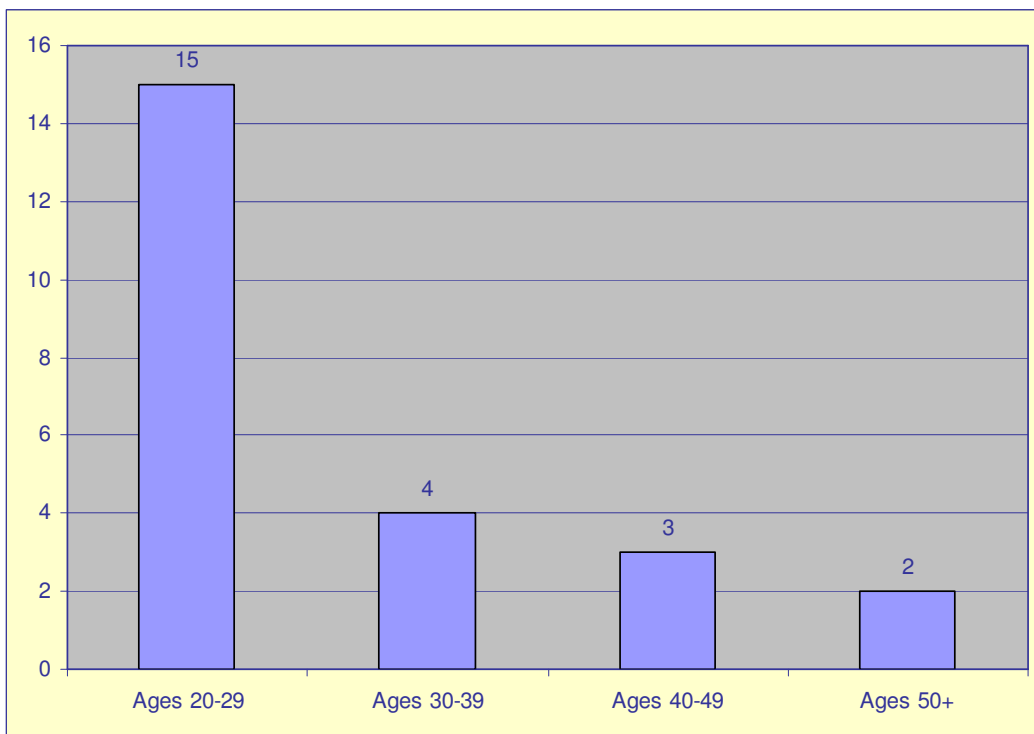


Admission Data

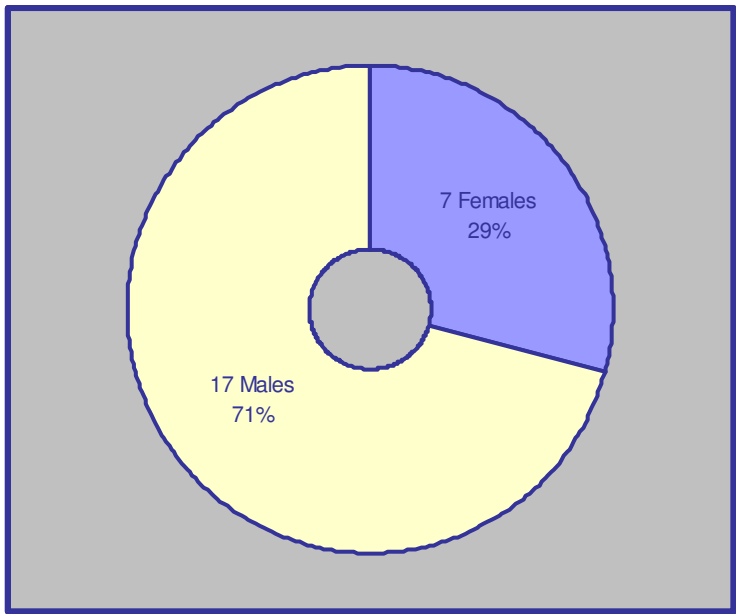
Twenty-four participants were admitted into DWI Court in 2010. The primary charge for 15 of the participants was “DWI – Alcohol – Prior Offender (Misdemeanor A) Charge Code: 4741500.” The other nine participants had “DWI – Alcohol (Misdemeanor B) Charge Code: 4742000” as their primary charge.



The participants of DWI Court were divided into four age groups. Their ages ranged 20 through 64. Those in the 20-29 age bracket made up the majority of the Court. There was only a slight decline in the last three age brackets. Four participants fell into the 30-39 age bracket, 3 participants were placed in the 40-49 age bracket, and two participants were in the final 50+ bracket.



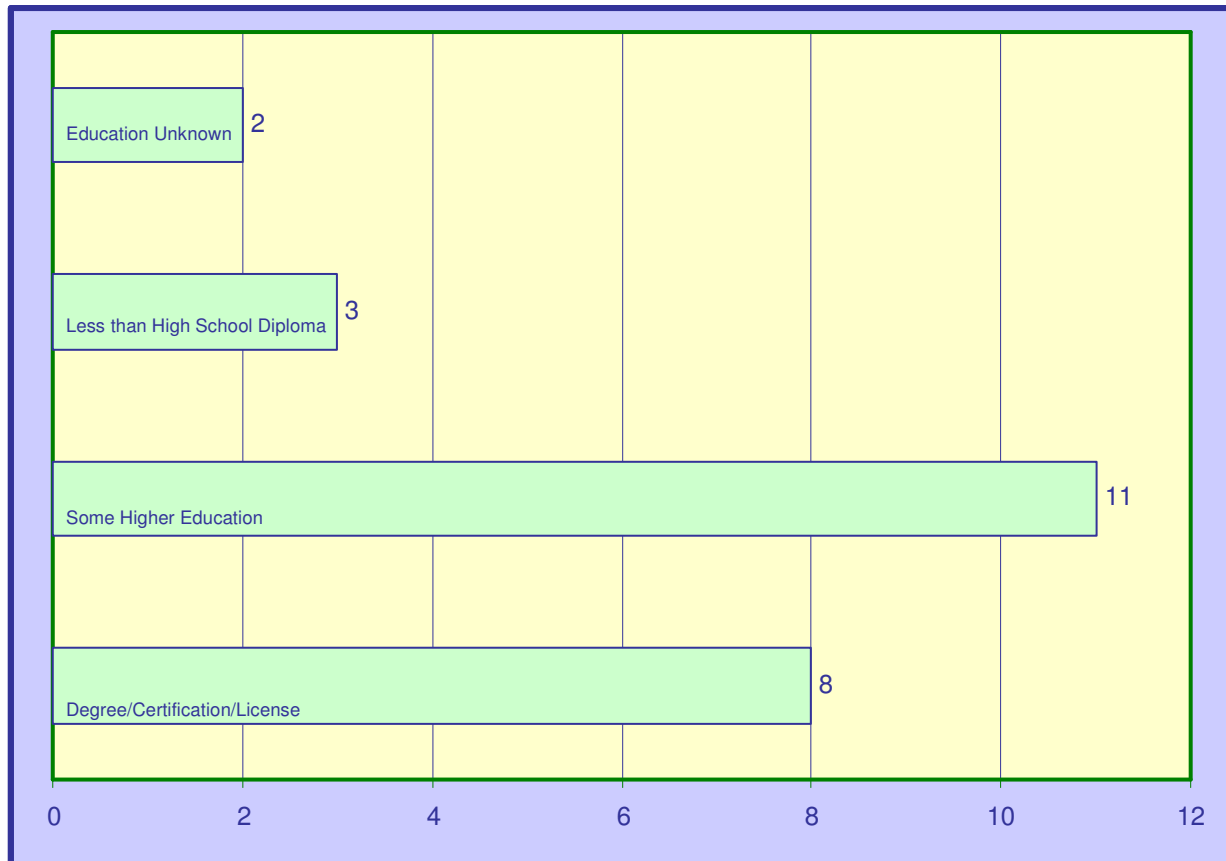
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Males dominated the DWI Court program. There were 17 males admitted into the program and only 7 females. Percentages are shown on the chart to the left.

All participants were identified as white with the exception of one whose race was marked as unknown.

The chart below shows the education level of the DWI Court participants. As you can see the majority of the participants have some form of higher education but no degree. The next largest is the Degree/Certification/License category which came to a total of eight participants. Only three had a high school diploma or equivalent, and the education of two participants was unknown.



Discharge Date

Participation in the DWI Court is a minimum of a one year commitment. Since the first court appearance was held on March 18, 2010, those that would successfully complete the program would exit on March 18, 2011. There was however, one participant who was unable to successfully complete the program and was terminated.